

WILSON NOT TO RECALL TROOPS AT THIS TIME

Has No Intention of Keeping Them In Long, It Is Said.

WASHINGTON ANGRY AT TONE OF THE NOTE

Bitter Dose to Be Swallowed—Threats Taken With Grain of Salt.

INSULTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, BELIEF

Reply Will Wait a Week Until President Returns From Cruise.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—President Wilson has no intention of withdrawing the American troops from Mexico at the present time. An authorized assertion to this effect was made today in White House circles, following overnight consideration of Carranza's second note, demanding an immediate withdrawal or a categorical outline of the American Government's intentions.

It was said that although the President has no intention of keeping the troops across the border any longer than necessary to enable the Carranza authorities to control the situation and to insure American territory against further bandit depredations, he will not bring them out at this time.

While not seriously of the opinion that Carranza will attempt to back up his threats by an actual attack on Gen. Pershing's columns or on the border, War Department officials sent inquiries today to Gen. Funston for a complete summary of the military situation in Chihuahua, with particular reference to the numerical strength and disposition of the Mexican forces. This action, it was explained, was taken purely as a precaution and irrespective of the diplomatic situation created by the new note. At the present time, it was added, the operations of the American troops are limited to a protection of the borders, and the extreme length of the boundary it is essential for the present at least to keep Gen. Pershing's forces sufficiently far across the line to anticipate any attack at any point.

Commands Wide Territory.

By the use of cavalry patrols, fanned out to either side of his position, Pershing is able to command a large territory. So long as this is possible army officers state they have reason to regard the situation as secure against any further attacks.

At the present time there is no intention on the part of the Washington Government to add to the military forces already along the border or in Mexico. Gen. Funston, it was stated, has not asked for any more troops and the only disposition of forces he has reported has been the beginning of a gradual concentration of the six batteries of the 8th Field Artillery at Douglas, Ariz.

Administration officials felt angry today over the tone of the note and were particularly incensed by the suggestion that the administration realizes that it comes from a more or less disordered government. It was stated that the references in the note to the conference between Carranza and Pershing at El Paso, and to the agreement to Europe would call forth a vigorous rebuke.

To Swallow Dose.

Apparently the Administration is determined to swallow the dose with as much grace as possible, believing as most of the officials here profess to believe that the extreme demands made by Carranza are ultimately aimed at the overthrow of the present government and that the threats it contains were intended to be taken by this Government with a grain of salt.

Mexican Embassy officials themselves privately share this view. Ambassador Aranda said to a State representative this afternoon that he did not regard the note as an ultimatum, and that he was confident that there will be no more action on all sides in Administration circles that there will be no more action on all sides in Administration circles that there will be no more action on all sides in Administration circles.

Two \$10,000 Bets on T. R.

One Wager at Even Money, Other at 10 to 11.

Two bets of \$10,000 each were placed yesterday by members of stock exchange houses on Roosevelt to win the Republican nomination in Chicago. The bets were placed by Chester Thompson, a betting commissioner on the Curb, one at even and the other at odds of 10 to 11.

A remarkable feature of the situation, Thompson reported, was the appearance of a large block of Fairbanks money to be placed at 1 to 10. Odds yesterday were 15 to 1 against Fairbanks. Something in the neighborhood of \$25,000, it was said, came through Stock Exchange houses.

Bets on Hughes are still quoted at even, with very little money offered. In St. Louis even money is offered that Roosevelt will be nominated. Chicago reports betting on Roosevelt has changed from 5 to 1 against, to even money.

FRENCH FORCED BACK IN DOUAUMONT SECTOR; BIG GAIN ON WEST BANK

Germans Shift Attack to Region Northeast of Verdun and Capture Trenches on 1,500 Yard Front—Berlin Admits Success of Assault on Le Mort Homme.

The Germans turned their attention yesterday from the west bank of the Meuse, where they had been delivering some of the most powerful assaults yet seen in the whole war, to the sector between the Thiaumont Farm and the village of Vaux on the east bank. In a violent attack on this sector they captured French first line trenches on the front between Fort Douaumont and the pond west of Vaux.

The official statement issued by the German War Office yesterday afternoon announces that the French in an attack on the front west of the Meuse on Wednesday evening occupied some 437 yards of German first line trenches southeast of Le Mort Homme. No mention is made of this gain or of the French advance in this front in either the communiqué issued yesterday afternoon or the one issued last night by the French War Office.

MASSED GERMAN DRIVE WINS EAST OF MEUSE

French Lose Trenches Between Fort Douaumont and Vaux Pond.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Paris, June 1.—Shifting their attack across the Meuse once more, the Germans, whose five day effort on the west bank, which ended last night, is counted by French critics a failure, threw their infantry masses today against the Thiaumont Farm-Vaux front on the east bank. The assault, after several costly repulses, won possession of French first line trenches between Fort Douaumont and Vaux pond. The extent of the front occupied is not given in the communiqué issued tonight. The distance between the fort and the pond is something over 1,500 yards, what part of this front was penetrated has not yet been made known. The front named lies practically all in the Bois de la Callette.

On the rest of the line attacked, which includes the front between Thiaumont Farm and Fort Douaumont, a front of similar length to that between the fort and the Vaux pond, and the short line from the pond to the village of Vaux, the German attacks broke down under the fire of the French mitrailleuses. Only intermittent bombardments are reported today from the Bois d'Avocourt-Le Mort Homme region, which for some days has been the centre of the fighting.

The Night Communique.

The official communiqué issued by the French War Office tonight follows:

On the left bank of the Meuse there was an intermittent bombard-

ment in the sectors of the Bois d'Avocourt and Le Mort Homme. On the right bank, after a very violent artillery preparation, the army attacked our positions from the Thiaumont Farm to Vaux. After several fruitless assaults the enemy succeeded in penetrating our first line trenches between Fort Douaumont and the Vaux pond. Everywhere else the German attacks were broken down by our mitrailleuse fire, which caused heavy losses to the enemy.

There was a moderate artillery activity on the rest of the front. This afternoon groups of German aeroplanes were compelled to land in the open city of Bar-le-Duc. Eighteen of the civil population, of whom two were women and four children, were killed, and twenty-five wounded, among these six women and eleven children.

An aviatik attacked by one of our aeroplanes was compelled to land on our lines south of Bar-le-Duc, in the region of Toul. The two enemy aviators were made prisoners.

The final assault of the protracted German attack on the west bank of the Meuse was directed against the French positions on the eastern slopes of the hill at 8 o'clock last night. It was preceded by bombardment of great violence, but was completely repulsed by the French artillery fire. The attack on the east bank was foreshadowed last night by a ground increase in the violence of the artillery fire on both sides of Fort Douaumont.

The afternoon communiqué was as follows:

On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment continued with great violence last night in all the territory around Le Mort Homme. A determined German attack delivered yesterday evening at 8 o'clock against our positions on the eastern slopes of the hill was completely repulsed by our artillery.

On the right bank of the river the artillery fighting has become exceedingly intense west and east of Fort Douaumont.

The night passed in relative quiet along the remainder of the front. During the night of May 31-June 1, a French air squadron threw down twenty shells on the railroad stations of Thionville, Audun, Le Romain and fifty shells upon the commissary headquarters of the enemy at Azyr.

The German attack on the west bank, now officially described as checked, is characterized in the light of the more complete information now coming from the front as the greatest effort yet made by the Germans in their campaign against Verdun. No previous attack has had the advantage of such masses of heavy guns and of men as the three mile front between Hill 304 and the Meuse. In spite of the terrific artillery fire and the constantly repeated infantry assaults the French succeeded in holding one stretch of trench about 100 yards long, in the Caurettes wood, which had been pounded to pieces by the German guns.

A temporary success which, could they have made it permanent, would

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SEYMOUR ADMITS HE ASKED COMMISSIONER NEWLANDS, 47 TO 22

But Denies in John Doe Case That He Posed as Morgan Confidant.

BURNS CALLS WORK LEGAL ACTION TAKEN IN SECRET

Never Stole Law Firm's Papers; Put in Detecophone by Permission, He Says.

Detective William J. Burns and Lawyer Frederick Seymour were witnesses yesterday in Chief Magistrate McAdoo's John Doe inquiry into the legality of Burns's planting a detecophone in the offices of Seymour & Seymour in the Equitable Building and of taking away copies of papers which he handed to J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mr. Burns, denying that he had been guilty of unlawful entry, said all he did was by authority of the agents of the Equitable Building. He insisted that he opened no drawer or desk, took copies only of papers he found on a desk, and was thoroughly under the impression that a letter there was part of the material that was stolen from J. P. Morgan & Co.

He believed that his employee, listening on the detecophone, heard "something about arms or ammunition in Mexico," but the witness did not know details of this alleged conversation.

Mr. Seymour stoutly denied that he had ever professed in brokerage dealings with the Humboldt Fibre Company to have any information from or to be acting as the representative of J. P. Morgan & Co. But he acknowledged the authorship of a letter to the Humboldt Fibre Company, dated April 10, claiming on behalf of Seymour & Seymour commissions on the company's sales to the Morgan firm.

In this letter Mr. Seymour contradicted an assertion made in a letter from the Fibre Company on March 22 that he had given that concern to understand that Seymour & Seymour were the confidential agents of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Both District Attorney Swann and Chief Magistrate McAdoo questioned Mr. Seymour sharply about this letter. It was on March 22 that the Humboldt Fibre Company had written Frederick Seymour asking to know if it was true, as had been supposed, that Seymour & Seymour were acting as Morgan representatives.

Mr. Swann seemed to think it odd that Mr. Seymour made no denial until April 10—after nineteen days had elapsed. He asked if it was true, as he had been supposed, that Seymour & Seymour were acting as Morgan representatives.

Mr. Seymour explained this by saying that he had been asked to write the letter by the Fibre Company, and that he had been told that the letter was for the company's use.

Mr. Seymour's letter of denial to the Fibre Company, dated February 12, said:

We have not heard from you or from Morgan & Co. since our letter of the 12th. We have been required by Morgan & Co. to send their cable and receive a reply. We assume you can take the prospects are for a very conclusion.

Another letter from the Fibre Company to Mr. Seymour was the communication of March 22 in which a statement was made to the effect that Seymour & Seymour were required to write the letter to the Fibre Company.

The letter to which you refer, signed by O. B. Phillips, was authorized by Mr. Seymour. You will be good enough to make the commission note, both for the 250 tons, April to August, 1916, and for the 250 tons, August to December, 1916, payable to O. B. Phillips, so far as this office is concerned, namely, three-eighths of a cent per ton, making a separate note for Mr. Sofo for one-sixteenth.

Early in his statement on the stand yesterday Frederick Seymour spoke a good word for Mr. Phillips, saying he had been vice-chairman and acting chairman of the Progressive State committee. Mr. Seymour said he advised Phillips, Hill and Mortimer Sulzberger, who rented desk room in the Seymour office, regarding munition contracts and was asked to sign the Humboldt contract under the supervision of Mr. Sofo.

Under the supervision of Mr. Sofo, the president's advisers regard the action as an important personal victory for him.

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G. P. LEADERS FAVOR HUGHES, FEAR ROOSEVELT; SLIM CHANCE FOR OTHERS

HUGHES MEN IN CHICAGO CLAIM BIG LEAD AND CITE SIGNS OF STRENGTH

CHICAGO, June 1.—These developments today led the Hughes camp managers and followers to declare that the Supreme Court Justice is leading the field of Presidential candidates or possibilities:

Indiana politicians asked for more definite information as to what recognition the organization could expect at the hands of Mr. Hughes if he became President. They desired to know whether the Justice believed in party organization and the recognition of party leadership in distributing patronage.

Iowa politicians, who also have a "favorite son," wanted to know whether Justice Hughes would accept if nominated, and admitted that if they could be assured on this point the chances for him in Iowa would be improved.

National Committeeman Charles D. Warren of Michigan announced that that State would vote for Hughes on the first ballot regardless of the Ford instructions.

Maine, it was said, would vote for favorite sons on the first ballot and would go solidly to Hughes on the second ballot.

TO OUST WILSON, ONLY AIM OF MOOSE, SAYS PERKINS

Believes Progressive and Republican Delegates Will Get Together to Do Patriotic Thing—Thinks Roosevelt Strongest Candidate.

CHICAGO, June 1.—In a statement given out today George W. Perkins explained that the principal aim of the Progressive party is the elimination of President Wilson from the White House. The statement follows:

"I regret to see by the papers and through some things I heard upon my arrival this morning that there appeared to be some danger of friction and unpleasant feelings in the various camps now gathering here.

The Progressive party has no interest in any of these differences. We are approaching the coming convention from the standpoint of the statement of our national committee issued last January and all events since then have strengthened our belief, as at that time declared, that the paramount interests of the country demand a united opposition to the Wilson Administration.

SAYS U. S. COULD FORCE U. S. FLAG BURNING AT ALLIES TO END WAR

Dr. DeBruin Asserts, However, That Wilson Is Not Acceptable to Germany.

BELMONT, via London, May 31.—President Wilson as a mediator in the war is not regarded with favor in Germany. It is alleged that his speech at the University of Berlin declares in an article recently published that President Wilson has used in his speeches expressions which are insulting to Germany.

"What could he do to us," asks Dr. DeBruin, "if he proposed conditions which we reject? He might threaten us, but he would not be able to win the support of American public opinion and of Congress for war in order to establish the peace of Europe."

Dr. DeBruin declares that the Entente Powers are completely in the hands of America and must accept conditions which the United States thinks reasonable. The Dr. DeBruin notes insist on the maintenance of the old rules of international law concerning blockade and other matters, he says, to compel England to yield.

"Now that Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey," he adds, "are speaking in a more peaceful way President Wilson has only to seize the opportunity and he will have them finally in his grasp."

"Furthermore, much as the President may wish to conduct mediation in the interests of Great Britain and France, we are not without weapons against him. The first is that we could raise the question whether we would enter into negotiations with him, and the second is that we could bring about a blockade which would be brought into harmony with international law."

"If Germany makes concessions to the pacifist ideology which is so extremely strong in America, Germany diplomatically would get the upper hand completely. It would be much more agreeable for us to deal directly with Germany than to have American mediation offer certain advantages for us."

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THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair, warmer to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow; southerly winds.

Highest temperature yesterday, 78; lowest, 52. Detailed weather report on page 13.

Strong Undercurrent for Justice in National Committee.

SENATOR SMOOT SURE THE JURIST WILL WIN

All Leaders Agree Nomination Will Go to T. R. or Hughes.

COLONEL'S FRIENDS KEEP UP THE FIGHT

Seventeen Delegates Lost by Justice in Georgia Contest Decision.

CHICAGO, June 1.—This was a Hughes day. There was a further distinct swing toward the Supreme Court Justice for the Republican Presidential nomination, while the Roosevelt movement seemed to be practically at a standstill, so far as it was reflected among the Republican leaders.

The coming together of the Republican National Committee to pass on the contested states disclosed a surprisingly strong undercurrent in favor of Hughes. The talk among them for Roosevelt was much less pronounced. On one point nearly all seemed to agree, that the nomination for first place on the Republican ticket lies between the Justice and the Colonel.

The situation was summed up by United States Senator Reed Smoot, who declared in favor of Justice Hughes upon his arrival here this morning. The Senator is credited with being one of the keenest political observers among conservative Republicans. His statement attracted considerable attention because of the fact that personally he always had been friendly disposed toward Col. Roosevelt.

"If I were a voter," he said, "I would vote of 10 to 1 that Hughes will be nominated," he said. "That is the way I size up the situation after conferring with Republican leaders from all sections of the country."

This statement by Senator Smoot is only one of several made by Republican leaders here and in the States. It seemed disposed to make the nomination of Hughes. Most of these were ready to talk for publication, but their leaning toward Hughes was not to be made public.

There were numerous reports that ex-Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts will make known his preference for Hughes soon after his arrival in Chicago to-morrow.

Hughes loses 17 Delegates. In the contests decided by the National Committee, his statement disclosed a surprisingly strong undercurrent in favor of Hughes. The talk among them for Roosevelt was much less pronounced.

Next to the drift which seemed to have set in again toward Justice Hughes, the most interesting development of the day was the decision of the National Committee to hold its session in Chicago. The decision was made by a vote of 10 to 9.

George W. Perkins, upon his arrival in Chicago, issued a statement in which he emphasized the fact that the all-around interest in the coming convention was being kept up by the Progressive party. He said that the Progressive party was not coming to Chicago with any chip on their shoulder, but that they were actuated by a sincere desire to see the best man elected.

This has been represented by Col. Roosevelt's friends to be his chief purpose in coming to Chicago. He has been interpreted by the Perkins statement as further evidence that Col. Roosevelt will be willing to make personal sacrifices if necessary, in order to achieve this end.

Seeking an Understanding. The apparent desire of the fact of Mr. Perkins and other Progressive leaders to bring about a harmonious understanding with the Republicans is evidenced further by the statement of that leader that he would be willing to accept a formal character that would put the Progressive party in a position where it would be unable to do anything to harm the Hughes movement.

While the Progressive party are advancing plenty of arguments to support their contention that the Colonel would make a stronger candidate than Hughes and are striving every nerve to make the Justice out, they are refraining from going on record in any way that would prevent them later from considering an endorsement of Hughes as the event of his nomination.

In fact many regard as significant the fact that some persons in the Progressive camp were quite sure that they would be able to avoid a contest with the so-called "Old Guard," that they always were opposed to him and would not accept him now were it not necessary, on the ground of political expediency.

The argument was advanced by the Progressives that it would be possible for them to contend after endorsing Hughes, and that common prudence forbade them to do so. They are being forced in fact to take Hughes against their wishes.

Will Fight On for T. R. For any one to suppose, however, that Col. Roosevelt's friends have any thought of present of giving up the fight in his behalf would be foolish. There is every evidence that the Roosevelt campaign has just begun and that it will be carried on with all the vigor and resources of the able men promoting his candidacy.

The sole purpose of the Roosevelt managers now is to prevent the nomination of Justice Hughes on an anti-basis. They are holding out every effort to save off the selection of Mr. Hughes.